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09/985,673	11/05/2001	Hartley Moyes	6240.241	4016
7590 01/23/2006			EXAMINER	
Joseph W. Berenato, III			NGUYEN, CHI Q	
Liniak, Berenat	o, Longacre & White, LLC			<u> </u>
Suite 240			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
6550 Rock Spring Drive			3635	
Bethesda, MD		DATE MAILED: 01/23/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Ū.S.	Patent and	Trade	mark Office
PT	OL-326 (	Rev.	1-04)

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3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

6) U Other: \_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

Art Unit: 3635

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This Office action is in response to the applicant's amendment filed on 7/7/2005.

#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/18/2005 has been entered.

### Claim Objections

Claim 25 is objected to because of the following informalities: There are two claims are numbered "25". Appropriate correction is required.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18-20, and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lynch (US 5,766,774).

In regard claims 18, 19, Lynch teaches molded hollow door core comprising a door frame 20, first, second door skins 11, 11a, are attached to the door frame 20 so as to define a hollow core area 59 therebetween, at least one of said skins being a molded

Art Unit: 3635

wood door skin (see col. 1, lines 32-34, and 50-51), said one molded door skin having molded therein a plurality of panels 14, 15, (figure 1) or 41-46 (figure 2). Thorn does not teach specifically the molded skin door has bond strength of at least about 2.0 and 2.5N/mm2, respectively. Applicant fails to show criticality for specifically claimed bonded strength, therefore it would have been an obvious design choice to use the bonded strength such specified in these claims. Further, having a specific range of bonded strength for the door skin, it would have been an obvious of engineering design choice because the motivation for doing so would have been to provide an appropriate bonded strength for door skin thus preventing the skin would not fallen apart.

In regard claim 20, Lynch teaches the basic structural elements as stated and further teaches (col. 2, lines 16-18) wherein each of said first and second door skins is a molded door skin formed by pressing a mat is then transferred to a press under heat and pressure to form the wood composite. Lynch does not teach expressly the molded door skin having a density of at least about 550kg/m3. Applicant fails to show criticality for specifically claimed skin density; therefore it would have been an obvious design choice to use the skin density such specified in these claims. Further, since the claim is set forth a hollow core door apparatus and although Lynch teaches the claimed limitation. However, the cited limitation "a molded door skin formed by pressing a loose bat or mat into a wood composite flat door blank having a density of at least about 550kg/m3, and thereafter moisturizing, heating, and reforming in a press said flat door blank into a molded door skin..." is considered as method of forming a device and is not

Art Unit: 3635

germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight.

In regard claim 25, Lynch teaches the basic structural elements for the claimed invention as stated, wherein further said one molded door skin has an outer planar portion, an inner planar portion, and a contoured portion 12/12a between and integral with said outer and inner planar portion (fig. 3).

In regard claim 26, Lynch teaches the basic structural elements for the claimed invention as stated, wherein further said outer planer portion lies on a plane that is coplanar with the plane of said inner planer portion (see figs. 1-2).

In regard claim 27, Lynch teaches the basic structural elements for the claimed invention as stated and further said contoured portion includes an angled offset portion 31-36 (fig. 2) or 18-19 (figure 1).

In regard claim 28, Lynch teaches the basic structural elements for the claimed invention as stated and further said contoured portion has a thickness differing from the thickness of said outer an inner planar portions.

Claims 23, 24, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lynch in view of Thorn (US 4,50,540).

In regards to claims 23, 24, 29, and 30, Lynch teaches the basic structural elements for the claimed invention as stated. However, Lynch does not teach specifically wherein said one molded door skin has an exteriorly disposed side having a moisture impervious barrier thereon and the moisture impervious barrier is selected from the group consisting of melamine impregnated crepe paper, phenolic resin crepe

Art Unit: 3635

paper, and cross-lined polymer resin, and wherein said one molded door skin has an exteriorly disposed side having a pigmented sealer provides a uniform colored surface. Thorn teaches molded door assembly, which including an outer skin layer may be stained with a wood stain or with topcoat, such as a clear urethane or acrylic topcoat thus give the skins moisture impervious barrier and a pleasing appearance (col. 3, lines 60-65). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art to combine Lynch with Thorn for well-known door skin coated with paint or other coating material, etc. pigmented sealer. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent moisture permeable and enhance more pleasing to the door surfaces.

# Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18-20, and 23-30 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Klasell, Cronin, Martino, Ruggie, Rinker, Aufderhaar, Crittenden, and Persson teach composite door skin.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Chi Q. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-6847, Mon-Thu (7:00-5:30), Fridays off or examiner's supervisor, Carl Friedman can be reached at (571) 272-6842. The examiner's right fax number is (571) 273-6847.

Application/Control Number: 09/985,673 Page 6

Art Unit: 3635

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1/17/2006

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